

Are our readers aware that Dr Jackson's Report upon the Public Lands in addition to a vast amount of information as to the value of the disputed territory, the nature and quality of the soils upon the Aroostook, St John, Madawaska, Allagash, and other rivers, furnishes the fullest account that has ever been published, as to the Geography of the country, the size and character of the different Rivers, the null sites, water power, and the number of people at the different settlements upon the Aroostook, Madawaska, and St John? This Report ought to be in the hands of every man in the State. Those who wish to form an adequate idea of this immense value of the territory, should read it carefully and thus will never consent that the question shall rest till our right is fully established. We propose to give a few extracts from the Report as soon as we can get them to them.

This Report, too, shows where the lands have been plundered by trespassers from the Province of New Brunswick, and one of the Reports to Sir John Harvey? It would be well for the Legislature to send a few copies up to our forces on the Aroostook, so that they may in their leisure moments, inform themselves as to the features of the country. Many of the young men would be induced to seek out a spot on which to settle.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR, &c. Those who read the Democrat of the 26th ult. of course must have noticed their very long article under the Editorial head upon "The Boundary Line" occupying two or three columns. Any one not familiar with the history of the question, must of course have been gratified at the manner in which the facts were stated. We must say it read very well. But we think the Editor of the Democrat ought to have done "the fair thing" and informed his readers that he was indebted to the Report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Public Lands, of March 20, 1833, drawn up by the Hon Charles Hanson, and known as "Hudson's Report" for the article in question. This Report is perhaps the best history of the Boundary Question ever published, and the editor has used the language of the report without giving any credit for it, in some cases, in the changing a word, or a part of a sentence. Those who have not read the Report will find it well worth a perusal.

There can now be found at Duran's a few copies of Gov Kent's Message on the Boundary question, accompanying which are, the Report of the Commissioners who surveyed the line last fall, from the St John to the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia; Gen Wool's Report upon the military survey for the defence of Maine, Mr Forreth's correspondence with Gov Kent, which is referred to in Mr Van Buren's Message upon our Boundary question, recently made to Congress, and a variety of other interesting matter. Any one who wishes to get a full, clear and just view of the Boundary question, will here find the most concise and satisfactory exposition of the subject. These documents are well worth preserving for future reference.

Suppose the General Government and Great Britain should propose to Maine a line of boundary different from that described in the treaty of 1783, or should offer to pay Maine in money, an equivalent for a passage across our territory, or for all that tract which lies above the St John, and Maine should agree to the proposition, would Massachusetts be entitled to any remuneration, or to any portion of the money paid? We conclude not. Massachusetts therefore, in a pecuniary point of view, has more at stake than Maine. The confidence with which Gov Everett treated the application of our State for aid, is not, we believe, a true index of the popular feeling in that State. We trust our Massachusetts brethren will keep this idea in view, if Maine has got to defend the territory and its honor, and pay the bills too, she will take care of herself by and by. Massachusetts ought to agree to pay us one half the expenses without hesitating.

Sir John Caldwell, Mr Scott, John Baker, and several other gentlemen, one of whom we believe, is connected with the British Land office, passed through this city from Fredericton on Saturday night. We know not their business, but understand that they are very anxious for a settlement of our boundary troubles, and it is reported that it is their desire to obtain some proposition from our State Government for a settlement of the question, and that they have gone to Augusta for this purpose.

The Boston papers state that the Maine Delegation in Congress had unanimously recommended Mr Webster as the Special Minister to England, in reference to our Boundary Question. We believe it is the unanimous desire of all parties in this section, that Mr Webster should receive the appointment. The leading men of the Administration party in this city are in favor of it. If anything could induce Maine to abide the recommendation of the President, it would be such an appointment.

Dramatic. We notice in the Boston papers that a new comedy has been brought out at the National Theatre, called "The Aroostook" or "The Boundary Line," in which McIntyre, Stickland, &c are introduced, and their exploits on the Aroostook expedition have been enacted for the benefit of a Boston audience.

The election in New Hampshire takes place to-morrow. The Whig candidate for Governor is Gen John W. Weeks. The parties appear to be wide awake, and the prospect is that there will be a close race.

Gen Scott on Thursday last, was introduced to the members of the Legislature and a large number of the citizens of Augusta, who met him for that purpose in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Kennebec Journal says. After the introductions, the meeting was called to order, when Mr Allen of Bangor addressed a few eloquent remarks to Gen Scott, expressive of the gratification afforded by his visit to the State in the present crisis of affairs. In behalf of our citizens he bid him welcome, he alluded in appropriate terms to the gallant deeds and distinguished services of Gen Scott and said, that should events now in progress terminate in war, the stout hearts and strong arms of the yeomanry of Maine stood pledged to sustain him in defence of the country.

Gen Scott in reply expressed in strong language his gratitude for the cordial reception he had met with at the capital of Maine, and said it would be the study of his future life to merit this mark of confidence from his fellow citizens. He stated that during the last year he had the honor to command the soldiers from this State, and could bear high testimony to their zeal and to the reliance which was placed in them on all occasions of difficulty and danger. He trusted that the calamity of war would be averted, but should the honor and interest of Maine and our common country demand an appeal to arms, he should be proud to go into the conflict shoulder to shoulder with the gallant yeomanry of Maine.

His remarks were received with much satisfaction and applause, and the assembly then separated.

ORDNANCE FOR THE FRONTIER. The Albany Advertiser of Wednesday last says. We understand that a train of wagons, carrying twenty-four field pieces, left the Watervliet Arsenal this morning for Maine, under the charge of Lt G H Taft, in obedience to orders from Washington.

A Hint. People who live in fine houses ought never to owe the printer for more than five years' subscription at a time. Any thing beyond that is vulgar, and should be punished by a newspaper bastinado.

From the St John Courier, March 2. H M Ship Crocodile, Captain Stewart, arrived this morning from Halifax, having on board six Officers and 190 men of the 69th Regiment, under the command of Major Brooks. The troops brought by the Crocodile landed today, and we understand they will proceed to Fredericton as soon as the necessary conveyances can be procured.

The transport Eliza, with another detachment of the 69th, sailed from Halifax on Monday last. The Numa, from Barbadoes, with the remainder of the Regiment, was spoken near Halifax on Saturday and may also be daily expected here. The Drafts made from the Regiment of City Militia, received orders this morning, to prepare for duty, and are to go into barracks immediately.

Special Minister to England. We have reason to believe, that Mr Calhoun will receive the mission. If not, it will be conferred on Mr Webster, some other gentleman from Maine or Massachusetts. We indulge a hope that Mr Webster may be selected, but he is who he may, nothing should be said or written against the person selected, calculated to weaken his reception or influence at the Court of St James. N Y Courier & Enquirer.

Correspondence of the Whig & Courier. HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY. HALLOW, March 7, 1850.

Messrs Editors. Here we are, as yet, basking in the sunshine of peace, although everything around us, and near us, wears the aspect of grim visaged war. I have ever thought that soldiers in garrison, had an easy time of it, but one week's experience has convinced me of the contrary. If very dullness would condemn it. There is a something exciting and novel in the varied incidents of the march, the mess, and the bivouac. But to be shut up in a town where Porter, the Kentucky Giant would find good employment for his umber limbs, in travelling to a neighbors house, and where specimens of the fair sex are as scarce as butterflies in December, is intolerable.

I know nothing certain of our destination, of its time when, and its direction where. The whole detachment are under orders to be in readiness to march at a moments warning. Gov Fairfield has come out handsomely, it seems in this business, and has passed that Rubicon, which to repass would involve him in disgrace and dishonor. And Congress too, if I can judge from the tone and tenor of what little I have seen upon the subject, will sustain us. I regret, that from reading President Van Buren's Message, I cannot anticipate his hearty concurrence in our measures, although the popular voice will induce him, or drive him, ultimately, to sanction our acts, and uphold us in the performance of our solemn duty.

The present inaction is anything but agreeable to the troops quartered here. They were animated and cheerful on the march, but are now fearful that we shall be obliged to lie in quarters, here or elsewhere, for a long time. The days are something like the miles we travelled on our march, longer than anywhere else. A shrewd countryman between Sunken and Lincoln, told me that the miles were made long on account of its being a new road, and probably would shrink some. Very likely.

I am of opinion, although most entirely alone in it, that the present stillness in the atmosphere is the precursor of a violent storm. Sir John Harvey is no coward, neither are the British Government ever been characterized by cowardice. It is to the Lt Governor of Her Majesty's Province, a most desirable object to gain time, so as to draw troops from various stations. When this has been effected, trouble will ensue, or we must grant the Government of Great Britain exclusive jurisdiction over a portion of our territory, an alternative which, I trust in God, will never be resorted to. Rather let us give every herring and subject of a Ministry, that grant of a story which the Norwagian King sees set by two.

I was much amused in reading your daily of the 5th inst. I mean particularly, the letter from this place. I will allude to one circumstance, which having, as I understand, become a common topic in your city, and exaggerated, absurd reports, even more absurd than the statement of your correspondent being in circulation, for the purpose of correcting false impressions I speak of the "border affair," and shall give the facts precisely as they occurred, being in a situation to know the whole truth of the matter. The Commanding Officer of the Independent Volunteers, of your city, and some half a dozen other members of the corps, attended by one or two citizens of Houlton, passed over the line on a visit to British ground, for the simple purpose of gratifying their curiosity. They stopped at a place about one or two miles beyond the line, called "Juncos Tavern," where were stationed a detachment of Provincial Guards. Things went on smoothly for a time, but one of the soldiers drew his bayonet, and said that "this was the end of the line." One of our party promptly responded, and many hard words were passed. The officer of the guard behaved very rudely towards our party, who were entirely unarmed, and an affray would undoubtedly have taken place, had it not been for the exertions of Lieut D and some others. A toast was drunk to the State of Maine, and the party came off without any bloodshed, although the Provincials, as I have been informed, considered it as a hostile demonstration, and were much alarmed.

The Officer of whom I have spoken, was not put under arrest, although the other members of the Company were held in abeyance, and were dismissed the next morning with a word of reprimand, and good advice, from the Commanding General.

The people, generally, on the route, were divided and reasonable, wishing us success and prosperity, and many a tear of sympathy was doubt shed for those who were destined to "fight, bleed, and die" on the plains of Madawaska, by the fair daughters of the country through which we passed. Yours, in haste, M.

REMARKS OF MR EVANS, OF MAINE.

On the reception of the Message of the President of the United States, on the subject of the Northeastern Boundary, in the House of Representatives, Feb 26, 1850.

[Continued.] But what had taken place? The trespassers were strong handed, they had seized the agent and transported him to a place where he knew where Maine expected and had a right to expect, that it had been carried over the line, he would be immediately released. She had no reason to apprehend that the lawless acts of the trespassers would be adopted by the Government. But so far from her reasonable expectations being fulfilled, the land Agent himself, and others who had been aiding him, have been imprisoned in the Province of New Brunswick and are held as high state offenders, under the law of nations and of treaties. What next? Sir John Harvey sends a demand to Governor Fairfield, that the American force shall be immediately withdrawn, that Maine shall no more attempt to arrest the operations of the trespassers, and shall utterly cease all jurisdiction and possession, and he bases his demand on the assumed agreement between the British and American Governments, that Great Britain should retain exclusive possession of the territory until the disputed question of boundary should be finally settled. It has already been shown that there never had been such an agreement. It was an assumption without proof. The most that could be pretended, was that both parties should stand as they were, until the question was determined. It was a new and most audacious step, now for the first time taken by the British authorities, so far as regards the Aroostook territory. The announcement of such a claim was not, indeed, a new thing, but the practical attempt to enforce it by arms was new. This Provincial Governor threatened an instant interference by the military force of Great Britain. Was Maine to submit to this? Was she to cower before this threat? To abandon, to be driven back in ignominy and disgrace? Never.

Mr E said he should not argue the question of the right of Maine to the territory, and the whole territory. That had been solemnly affirmed by Congress. Congress had declared that Maine had a right to the soil as clear as daylight, and the message now asserts her right to judge of the exigency which calls for her interference. She has judged, and the case is fully made out.

Gentlemen had pressed the great importance of preserving pacific relations with Great Britain. Mr E would go as far in honorably preserving those relations as any man. War has no charms for him. The question is, what is the best mode of preserving peace? Is it to yield to every indignity, till having been repeated and repeated without resistance, they come at last to be claimed as matter of right as matters of agreement? Is Maine new to be told that it she raised a finger in support of her rights, the British arms are to be brought forth against her? Was that the way to preserve pacific relations between the two countries? Give Mr E leave to tell gentlemen that this indignant crisis had been foreseen, foretold, and, in his opinion, had been brought upon us by the neglect, if not by the pusillanimity of the General Government.

Mr Howard asked leave to suggest, in the most respectful manner, to the honorable gentlemen from Maine, whether it was for the honor and interest of Maine, in this matter, whether it was wise in one of her representatives to introduce reflections of this kind against a past administration, and thus lead off the attention of the house upon a collateral issue? He must of course know that such accusations would be met, and the house engage in a dispute which was wholly irrelevant. If the present administration did what the gentleman approved, and had now taken the ground he supposed they ought to take, why go out of his way to attack an administration now past? Mr H entertained great personal respect for the gentleman, and would suggest to him, in the most friendly manner, that such reflections had better, on all accounts be omitted.

Mr Evans said he was not now making accusations or attacks upon the course of the past Administration. That was not his object. He had done so at the last session, and had vainly endeavored to rouse a sense of justice in the House. His object was to show that Maine had not been rash in this matter, and to express his

firm conviction that if Maine had been then treated as she ought to have been, this crisis would never have occurred. Had the bill which Mr E introduced, and against which the gentlemen from Maryland (Mr. Howard) had set himself in determined opposition, been passed, this difficulty never would have taken place. He had shown how cruelly Maine had been aggrieved, and had pointed out a practical, pacific, and effectual remedy, but the House had refused to adopt it. He did not say this for the sake of complaining, or accusing any body, but he wished to fix the truth deeply and strongly on the minds of gentlemen, so that justice may at length be done; and peace by and by preserved, if the present crisis be safely passed.

If any still thought that the State had taken a rash step, they have not looked into the history of the fact, they have not reflected on the repeated indignities she has endured from the subordinate of a foreign Government, and which she had in vain endeavored to induce their own Government to redress. Things had now reached that point that nothing was left but either to surrender at once, or to stand for their rights like men. I cannot forbear again to advert to the bill of last session. What was the reason it did not then pass? Was it not because a new negotiation was then on foot? This was in 1849, and yet, had not this House been told in December that not one word had passed between the two Governments in the matter since? And, within a few days, have they not again been told that nothing has yet been done? Our Government had pressed its negotiation, I trust, but in vain. He considered, then, all this talk about new preliminaries of new negotiations as intended merely to amaze the State and induce her to remain passive a little longer. There was, in fact, no negotiation going on. It had, practically been suspended now for six years. Had not the President himself told the House that the question of boundary was at this moment further from being settled than it had been at the close of the Revolution? Had not Maine waited long enough? She thought so. All her people thought so, and the ground she had taken she would occupy. If Sir John Harvey had formed a similar determination, collision would have been inevitable, and every thinking man must admit the exigency to be great. It calls for prompt and wise action. Any expectation of amicable arrangement, founded on longer procrastination, was out of the question. If any gentlemen thought that it would be enough for the General Government to tell the State of Maine, that something should be done, but she must, in the mean time, wait and be very quiet, they deceived themselves, Maine would do no such thing. The crisis was one which called for action, and such action as should satisfy the world that Maine was not to be left to manage this matter alone. The very idea that she would be so left by the General Government had done more than any thing else to push this aggression to its present height. The British Government were under the impression that Maine was abandoned by the Government of the United States. Mr E had read in the Albion, a very respectable English paper published in this country, an expression of the utmost confidence that the whole proceeding of Maine would be formally disavowed by the American Government, and that she would be left to fight out her puny battle on her own resources. Such delusions must be dispelled. I warn gentlemen not to permit a solitary error to go abroad. Let our conduct show that it is a preposterous error. Mr E trusted that the American Congress would now say to the world that it was their attitude, and they would maintain it as becoming the honor of their country. What ought to be done Mr E would not now pretend to say. He felt that to those around him, in whose wisdom and experience and patriotism he had the fullest confidence.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE. IN SENATE.

Thursday, March 7. Passed to be enacted. Act additional concerning Judicial process and proceedings, authorizing the County Commissioners of Lincoln to lay out a road in Lisbon, to extend the jurisdiction of the Kennebec Log Driving Company, to incorporate the town of Matamoras to reduce the stock of Lafayette Bank, authorizing the County Commissioners of Waldo to lay out a road over tide waters in Prospect.

IN HOUSE.

Thursday, March 7. A message was received from the Senate informing the House that that body had indefinitely postponed the bill altering the time of holding the C C Pleas in Waldo County, and the House concurred.

A message was also received from the Senate, that they have reconsidered their vote passing to be engrossed the Resolve providing for the survey and settlement of lands on the Restook river and road, and struck out the word "Restook" and inserted "Aroostook" in its place. The House concurred in this amendment, and passed the Resolve to be engrossed as amended.

Friday, March 8. Bills enacted relating to days of grace on commercial paper in certain cases, additional establishing Bangor, Frankfort and Belfast Railroad, additional establishing Maine, N H and Massachusetts Railroad Corporation.

Resolved finally passed in favor of James Lawrence of Robert Maxwell. IMPORTANT DECISION FOR PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS. Judge Thompson, of Indiana, at a late sitting of the Circuit Court, at which he presided, gave the following decision, in a case where a subscriber to a newspaper refused to take the paper out of the post office, without complying with the terms of the publisher. "That if a subscriber to a periodical failed to notify the editor to discontinue the paper at the end of the term subscribed for, or pay up the arrearages, he was bound for another year."

MARRIED.

In this city, on Sabbath evening last, by John S. Hayward, Mr Moses Saunders, Jr to Miss Lucinda Booddy, all of this city.

CONCERT.

The Bangor District Music Society will give their third Concert for the Season at the Hammond Street Church on Thursday evening March 14th.

BANGOR LYCEUM.

Meeting TO-MORROW EVE at the CITY HALL at 7 A.M. The C. C. will be rung at a quarter before 7. Rev Mr Hodge will deliver his 4th Lecture on English Literature.

WOOD MEASURERS' TICKETS.

on an improved plan for sale at this office.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS TO BE CLOSED WITHIN SIXTY DAYS. HAKEL & CO. having completed their arrangements for removing their business from Bangor, beg leave to inform the public that their stock of DRY GOODS will be closed without reserve, within SIXTY DAYS from date.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of one of the members of the firm nearly all the time they are compelled to labor under disadvantages, which with other reasons, might be avoided. This to the decision expressed above.

The public may be assured that what is here stated will ABSOLUTELY take place, and that all goods remaining on their hands at the end of the term specified will POSITIVELY be closed by auction or otherwise.

This stock comprises every variety of Dry Goods to be found in the city. They were well selected, and bought low. Although they were purchased before the great rise in the New York and Boston market, and they are now offered at PRIME COST.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the firm are requested to adjust the same without delay, at No 8, Main Street, Bangor.

SHRIFFS SALE.

Penobscot, ss. March 9th 1850. TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the fifteenth day of April, at one of the clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Jonathan Green in Bangor, in said County, all the right in equity that Alexander H. Benn of Charleston has of redeeming the following described mortgaged Real Estate, situate in Charleston in said County, viz:

Such parts of lots Numbered forty-seven and forty-eight as are conveyed by a mortgage deed from said Benn, to one Eleazer D. Chamberlain, and recorded in Penobscot Registry for deeds, in Book ninety five and Page two hundred and eighty-seven being the same premises on which said Alexander H. Benn now lives, unless said Execution is sooner satisfied.

J A PAINE, Depy Shff.

LETTER PAPER.

CASE of extra fine, Letter Paper, blue and white faint lined, just received from Boston and for sale by DAVID HUGBEE, 10 Smith's block, one door north of Messrs Moultons.

VISITING CARDS.

MANN'S No 1, 2, 3, and 4. Enamelled Cards, for sale by DAVID HUGBEE, 10 Smith's block.

WALLETS.

LARGE sized Calf Skin Wallets, with tucks &c. Also, Pocket Books, Bill Books &c. at 10 Smith's block, Central Street.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

THOMAS A WHITE & CO have just received per Schooner Tremont, 1600 yards Drab and Brown Flannels, Petersburgs, and Lion Skins, which they offer for sale by the piece, at Boston wholesale prices. Purchasers of Blankets for the Aroostook expedition will find the above goods to be a cheaper, and warmer article for the soldiers than the blankets. Persons purchasing to make into jackets and pantaloons, and Selection of towels for their troops will find it very much to their interest to call before purchasing.

R. HOE & CO'S IMPROVED MILL, PIT, AND CIRCULAR SAW.

FOR SALE BY W. B. LANG, 13 DUNSTON ST. BOSTON, MASS.

SHAVING SOAP.

ORIGINAL Windsor SOAP may be found at 10 Smith's block.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office Bangor, March 6 1850. BY virtue of an order of the City Council I hereby give notice of an alteration in the lines of Wards numbered one and seven, by the following ordinance.

JOHN S. SAYWARD, City Clerk.

CITY OF BANGOR.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine. An Ordinance establishing and defining the boundaries of Wards numbered one and seven in the city of Bangor.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Bangor, in city council assembled, That Wards one and seven, shall hereafter be bounded as is herein described until otherwise established by the city Council. Ward one beginning at the ferry, being the foot of Union Street, thence up Union Street to Main Street, thence down Main Street to the Kennebec bridge, thence across Exchange Street to State Street, thence up State Street to Adams Street, thence southerly on the West side of Adams Street to York Street, thence same course, crossing York Street, thence same course, to the centre of Penobscot River, thence down said river to the ferry and place of beginning.

Ward number seven, beginning on Penobscot river, at the Southeast corner of Ward number one, thence Northerly on the Eastern line of Ward one to State Street, thence Easterly up State Street to the Eastern line of lot number thirteen, thence bounded Westerly by the line of Ward number five to the town line, and thence by the town line Easterly and Southerly to Penobscot river, and thence down said river to ward one, and place of beginning.

Section 2. Be it further ordained, That all By-Laws, orders, or ordinances of the city of Bangor, inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance be, and the same are hereby repealed.

dwt m7

GREAT WORKS MILLING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Bangor branch of the Great Works M & M Company, are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Corporation, will be held on TUESDAY, the second day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of officers, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them. Per order LINCOLN RADFORD, Secretary.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

A DOCUMENT containing the correspondence of Hon Edward Kent to the Legislature of Maine, Jan 2, 1850, with the accompanying documents, including the Report of the Commissioners appointed to run the line, for sale by E. P. DUREN.

MORE NEWS! MORE NEWS!!

JUST received a doz. Silver Bowled Spectacles, 3 doz. fine Gold Finger Rings, assorted, 4 doz. super fine Gold Pocket Rings, assorted, 3 doz. Boston Pins, 3 doz. warranted Razors, 6 doz. Britannia Tea Pots, 3 doz. Cutlery, 3 doz. Stand Lamps, 4 doz. Glass do, 1 doz. Dish do, 16 dozen Tooth Brushes, 4 doz. Hair do, 5 doz. super Ivory Combs, 2 doz. assorted Lamp Glasses for sale by T G BROWN & CO.

Sign of the Golden Combs.

